

WHOLE VOLUME. XI.

The Committee, having deliberately considered the subject, find difficulty in recommending a law to render execution process uniform, in all the Courts of the United States. Any such law, however framed, would, from the great differences which exist in the Laws of the several States, be certain to be found inconvenient, if not impracticable, in some cases. If made to conform to State laws and local usages in one State, it would be like to introduce embarrassing novelties in others. On the other hand, the Committee think it would be wholly unsafe to provide, as a universal rule, that the State laws and practices as they exist from time to time, should be taken, with all their fluctuations and changes, as

the standard by which to regulate proceedings in the Courts of the United States. Final process especially is, in all systems of jurisprudence, that part of legal remedy which concerns perhaps more nearly than any other, matter of right. If this be not effectual, all other remedy is wholly useless; and it is easy to conceive, even if experience in the point were wanting, that, by requiring all laws authorizing execution, or by requiring particular and extraordinary stipulations and conditions, as prerequisites to the issuing and serving of them, the substantial rights of creditors may be wholly taken away, or essentially and materially impaired.

The Committee are of opinion, that the forms of proceedings established by the States, respectively, should be adopted and followed by the Courts of the United States, as being best known to the People, and best suited to usage and habit, wherever those forms answer the substantial ends of justice, and secure, fully and fairly, the right of legal enforcement of contracts; but that, where such forms would fail of accomplishing that great end, it would be wholly incorrect in the Courts of the United States to adopt them.

It has been doubted, as will be seen, as well by the resolutions referred to the committee, as by the reported cases, whether the act of May 8, 1792, extended so far as to confer on the courts, a power, not only to prescribe by rule, the forms of writs, execution, and the modes of proceeding on them, but also to declare what description of goods or estate, should be subject to the process; so as, to effect, by execution, property not subject to such process; by the respective laws of the states, as adopted by the act of Congress, of September, 1789; and whether this be not a matter rather of legislative provision, than one fit to be regulated by the rules of judicial tribunals.

The committee are fully of opinion, without entering into the discussion of the true construction of the acts of Congress, that part of the subject, at least, embraced by the rules of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, ought to be regulated by law, either by adopting some known State provision, such as does now exist, or has heretofore existed, or by making a special provision by Congress itself. The part of the rules here referred to, is that which respects the sale of land on *fi fa* sales. That subject they deem to be of such importance as to merit legislative provision, and naturally to require it. In departing from the general principle of the Common law, which does not hold land itself to be subject to debts, and in rendering land, and all interests in land, liable for their payment, it does not seem unreasonable to provide such guards as may prevent extraordinary loss and sacrifice. In most, or all the States, new and old, where land is subject to debts some such provisions exist; and in new countries they would appear especially necessary. By the existing law of Kentucky, the committee understand, that, before lands are offered for sale on execution, they are to be valued by appraisers, and if, on being exposed for sale, no offer is made of a sum equal to three-fourths, the appraised value, no sale is to be made. No doubt provisions of this sort may be liable to possible abuses, from even valuation, and other causes; but with proper and practicable security against such abuses, the principle itself is not, as the committee think, exceptional. In their opinion, this course of proceeding may be properly applied to process issuing from the Courts of the United States; with a provision, however, that the appraisers shall be appointed by the court, and that they shall, in every case, be sworn to appraise the land to its present value, in current money of the United States. Nor do the committee see any objection to embracing slaves, as well as land, in this provision.

The attention of the committee has been called to the consideration of the same subjects, in relation to the States of Ohio and Louisiana; and the provision which they recommend to the House embraces those States also. The committee, therefore, report the following Bill:—

A BILL to amend the Laws concerning executions of the Districts of Kentucky, Louisiana, and Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third and sixth sections of an act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, passed the twenty-first of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, concerning executions, so far as the said sections apply to executions levied on lands and slaves, shall be received and adopted as regulating process issuing from the Courts of the United States in the District of Kentucky, in all suits where the United States are not plaintiffs or parties; and the third section of the sixth chapter of the first title, part second, of the code of practice in civil cases, of the State of Louisiana, so far as the said section applies to executions levied on lands and slaves, shall be received and adopted as regulating process issuing from the Courts of the United States in the District of Louisiana, in all suits where the United States are not plaintiffs or parties: *Provided, however,* That the appraisers, instead of being appointed, as is provided in said sections, shall be appointed by the Courts out of which the process issues, and that they shall be sworn to appraise the lands and slaves at their actual value, in legal money of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the ninth section of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act regulating judgments and executions," passed the fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, as provides for ascertaining, by an inquest of freeholders, the real value, in money, of lands and tenements taken in execution, and that such lands and tenements shall not be sold on execution for less than two thirds of such appraised value, shall be the law governing the execution of the writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas, issued from the Courts of the United States, in the Ohio District, on judgments at law, where the United States are not plaintiffs or parties, or the laws of the United States do not otherwise specially provide: *Provided,* That the Marshal shall summon and swear the freeholders to hold such inquest in the country where the lands and tenements to him in execution are situated: *And provided also,* That the Courts from which the execution issued on which such land and tenements are levied, shall have power, at any time

for good cause shown, and, of course, after two ineffectual attempts to sell, for two thirds of the appraised value, to set aside such inquest, and order a new one to be held.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the sixth chapter of the first title of the second part of the code of practice in courts of law of the State of Louisiana, so far as the said section applies to executions levied on lands and slaves, shall be received and adopted as regulating process issuing from the Courts of the United States in the District of Louisiana.

"Sec. 3. When any sheriff, constable or other officer shall levy an execution upon any personal or real estate, he shall at the time deliver to the defendant or defendants therein, or to his or their agent or attorney, if residing within the county, an inventory of said property, signed with his name and style of office, and shall note thereon the time and place when and where the same is by him intended to be sold; and it shall be the duty of the several courts in this commonwealth, to appoint ten fit and discreet housekeepers in each county, as commissioners, who shall be sworn to act impartially, in the valuation of property, in money, under the provisions of this act, any two of whom shall be sufficient to make the valuation of the property contained in the said inventory, and in case of their disagreement may choose a disinterested umpire, and certify to the sheriff or other officer the value or appraisement thereof, taking each article or set of articles as it or they stand or are specified in said inventory; and the sheriff or other officer shall, on the day of sale, expose the said goods, chattels or real estate to public sale, or so much thereof as by the said appraisement shall be equal to the amount of said execution or executions, offering first the goods and chattels, if any, exclusive of slaves; next, slaves, if any; and lastly, the land or real estate, if any, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient; but the defendant or owner of said property shall have a right to direct that his slaves, if any, or land, if any, shall first be exposed to sale; and the sheriff or other officer shall sell, to the highest bidder or bidders, the said appraised property: *Provided* the same will bring three-fourths of the value put thereon in the said appraisement; but if less than three-fourths of the said appraised value only is bid, such articles, or parts thereof, for which less only is bid, shall not be sold: *And provided,* that no more shall be exposed to sale than by said appraisement will cover the amount of the execution or executions, except that in selling the last article it may overreach said amount, in which case the surplus shall be paid to the defendant whose property shall have been sold. But the owner or owners of said property may, by his or their consent in writing, have a further exposure of any part of said appraised property, if that, or any part which has been exposed, shall not be sold as aforesaid; and the said owner or owners may permit, by his or their consent, the said property, or any part, to be sold for less than three-fourths of the said appraised value.

"Sec. 6. Property, real or personal, or bank stock, which shall be liable to be sold by an officer, or by any commissioner or commissioners under any order of sale or decree in chancery, shall be appraised and proceeded on in all respects as required by this act in case of proceedings by execution; and property mortgaged or conveyed in trust, shall not be sold by any officer or commissioner or commissioners, for less than three-fourths of its said appraised value, unless the owner or owners, mortgagee or mortgagees, or person or persons creating the trust, shall consent that it may be sold for less."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1827.

A bill for the Preservation and Civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States.

Whereas, the United States are desirous of preserving from extinction the Indians living in and adjacent to the settlements of their citizens, and of providing for their gradual improvement, and ultimate participation in the advantages of civilization and free government:

And whereas, these objects can be attained only by removing the Indians from the operation of those causes which have occasioned their declension, and by establishing them in a permanent residence, where they may be taught the value of the blessings offered to them, and look forward with confidence to a melioration of their physical and moral condition:

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide a permanent residence for the several tribes of Indians, residing within the limits of any State or Territory, except that part of the territory of Michigan lying West of Lake Huron and Michigan, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as he may deem most expedient to extinguish the Indian title to a tract of country of sufficient extent, lying West of the Mississippi, and not included within any State or Territory; and that, after the title is extinguished, he be authorized to lay off the same, at such time and in such manner, as he may deem proper, for the several tribes of Indians, for whose permanent residence it is intended, and to exchange the same for lands now occupied by them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in order to induce said Indian tribes to emigrate to their proposed residence, and that the means employed, or that may hereafter be employed for their improvement and civilization, may have full operation the President be, and he is hereby authorized to pledge the faith of the U. S. to guarantee to the tribes who may agree to an exchange and removal, an immutable inalienability of such lands as they may acquire by such exchange, permanent peace and protection against the intrusion of white settlers, and a continuation of its friendship and aid in improving their condition, and forming and maintaining a system of government suited to their circumstances.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall jointly or severally hold treaties with the several tribes whose removal is herein provided for. And whenever the assent of any Indian tribe can be obtained to such removal, provision shall be made, as far as practicable, for assigning to them a country distinctly bounded, and also for the expense of their removal, for the aid to be afforded to them, and for all the necessary arrangements which a just regard to their situation may require. And it shall be the duty of the several agents and other persons, in the Indian department, to explain to their several tribes the views of the government, and to co-operate by all just and proper means in the accomplishment of the objects herein provided for.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the proper authority of a tribe may decline entering into any stipulations respecting the removal of such tribe, it shall be the duty of the

Commissioner or Commissioners or Indian agent, to enter into such arrangements with any individual or tribe, and under the directions of the President to make the necessary provision for the removal of such individuals. But the arrangement with such individuals shall in no case affect the rights of the tribe.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon a declaration being made by any Indian or Indians, to a United States Commissioner or Commissioners, or to the Indian Agent residing near or with the tribe or nation to which such Indian or Indians may belong, of a willingness to remove, he, she or they, upon entering their names for that object, shall be considered by that act to be under the protection of the United States, and any injury done thereafter to the person or persons of such Indian or Indians shall subject the offender or offenders committing the same to be prosecuted and punished in the same manner, and to the same extent, as though the offence had been perpetrated on the person or property of a citizen within the territory of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that whenever circumstances shall, in the opinion of the President, render it proper a government shall be organized for the several tribes and individuals who may remove agreeably to this act; and such government shall be administered by a Governor who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and by three Judges and Secretary, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years—they shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Governor shall receive a salary of ——— dollars, each of the Judges a salary of ——— dollars, and the Secretary a salary of ——— dollars, to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States, and there shall be a Legislative Council and such other officers, executive and judicial, selected from the said Indians, as the President may deem proper. And the President shall have authority to prescribe the rules and regulations for the administration of such government, and to define and direct the rights and duties of all the officers who may be employed, and generally to adopt such measures as may be proper and necessary to carry into effect the great object of the United States in this effort to improve the condition of the Indians. And a report shall annually be made to Congress of all the proceedings under this act, all which shall be subject to the approval or rejection of Congress or to such alterations as they may think proper to make.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the system of government shall be extended to any of the tribes whose removal is not herein provided for, whenever circumstances may, in the opinion of the President, render such a measure proper, and the assent of such tribes can be obtained thereto.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the sum of ——— dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the objects of this act, and for no other purpose whatever, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NEW BANKRUPT BILL.

Many of our readers will see with pleasure, and none, we presume, with indifference, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the Union, was yesterday reported to the Senate, by Mr. Hayne, of S. C. The bill is, of course, very long, and evinces a degree of attention and labor creditable to the Committee, and deserving the thanks of all who are interested in the subject. It is impossible for us now, to find room for any thing like a detailed exposition of its provisions; but, in addition to the reference made to the contents of the bill, by Mr. Hayne, in his introductory remarks, the following brief outline of its main objects, is offered to our readers.

The first section declares, in substance, that any Merchant, or other person engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankruptcy, therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt. Farmers, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section.

The next sections provide for the appointment, in each State, of one General Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the United States, and securing a jury trial, in all cases, where it may be demanded by either party. Special commissioners are authorized, in all cases where the court shall deem them necessary.

When a person is found to be a bankrupt, his whole estate is to be vested in assignees, chosen by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Various provisions are made, in other parts of the bill, with the object of securing to creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Provision is then made for the support of the bankrupt, pending the investigation, and for a final allowance to him, in proportion to the amount divided among the creditors. On its finally appearing that the bankrupt has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and has acted throughout with good faith, the bill provides for his discharge from all further liability for existing debts.

A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioner and Assignees; and prescribing the course to be pursued by the bankrupt and his creditors. The bill finally provides for the case of persons, other than traders, who, (though exempt from the operation of the first section of the bill, are permitted, on the application of the creditors, and with their own consent, to become bankrupts.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

DOMESTIC.

REMARKABLE SPRING.

At 12 miles distant from Tallahassee, the new capital of Florida, is the Big Spring, the source of Wakulla river. This celebrated fountain is one of the greater natural curiosities in the United States. Ascending the river about one mile below its source, it becomes so much obstructed by flags and river weeds that it is with great difficulty that a boat can be propelled up the stream; suddenly this immense spring breaks upon the eye. It is nearly one mile in length and of circular form. The water is almost as transparent as air itself. It is of an unobtainable depth, which gives the water a deep blue tint, similar in appearance to the water in the Gulf Stream. It is stated that a plumb has been drawn 250 fathoms of line without finding any bottom. After arriving in the centre of the spring in a small boat upon a clear day, the appearance of the azure vault above, and the blue depth below, gave rise to a succession of the most singular ideas. It appeared after abstracting the surrounding foliage from the mind, that we were suspended in the immense regions of space. The water is highly impregnated with decomposed limestone; which gives it that extremely transparent appearance which can only be accounted for by supposing that water impregnated with calcareous substances has much less refractive powers for light than water in a state of purity. The temperature of the water is very low, even in the warm weather it has an icy appearance. It has however a nauseous taste by being highly impregnated

with the sulphuret of lime. On the north side of this spring, a beautiful hammock rises gently from the water. This is the site of the former English Factory for the Indian trade, while this country was under the British crown, and afterwards the residence of the celebrated Ambrister, who was executed during the Seminole campaign. This fountain is fed from the subterranean sources which issue from the bowels of the earth with incredible force, rising in the centre with the violence of boiling water. Some idea may be formed of the power with which it gushes from the earth, by its displaying a column of water more than 250 fathoms in height, and removing with violence the water on the surface. This spring is about 12 miles from St Marks, and about 20 from the ocean.

PAPER.

Experiments are daily made to reduce the original cost of merchandise. In numerous articles success has attended experiment; however little has yet been done to reduce the expense of manufacturing paper; an article in constant demand, and of which such immense quantities are daily consumed. Some successful experiments on this important subject have recently been made by an Italian by the name of Broxetti, to produce paper from unmanured hemp stalks; and it also appears that still more successful ones have been made under the direction of Professor Silvanus; but this is nothing to what has been done in England. A writer in the Boston Palladium states that he has in his possession some specimens of brown wrapping paper, which he saw manufactured in England a few months ago from pine shavings only. The texture is said to be finer than that of paper manufactured from the ordinary materials. The discovery was patented in England in June last. This sounds very much like the project of Old Handy in the play of converting sawdust into bread.

FROM THE RAILROAD REGISTER.

A singular occurrence happened in this vicinity a few days ago, which we mentioned, by way of caution to careless nurses. A negro woman having left her child, about six weeks old, on the door went into an adjoining room, from whence however, she was soon recalled by the cries of her infant. A hog perceiving the door open, had made bold to enter, and either from the desire of gratifying his love of mischief or his appetite, bit a piece from its head two inches in length and one in breadth, and but for the intervention of the mother, would no doubt have killed it.—As it was, the integument of the brain, called we believe, by physicians, *dura mater* was entirely exposed, and though the little sufferer is still alive, but little hope is entertained of its eventual recovery.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

The bulletin of the society in France for the encouraging National Industry, for July last, contains the following interesting intelligence. The perseverance of M. Chaptal, the president, in his efforts to encourage the manufacture of sugar from Beets, has completely succeeded and it is expected that France will soon be able to produce sufficient of this article for her own consumption. It is asserted in the most positive manner, that sugar from beets and sugar from canes, are precisely the same substances. It is acknowledged that the cultivation of beets is very beneficial to land, in preparing it for a wheat crop; and after the saccharine matter is extracted, the root is excellent food for the cattle. Besides the produce of sugar the manufacturer obtains also molasses, which give a considerable quantity of brandy—and in the manufacture great numbers of workmen find employment in the dull months of the year. Marshal the duke of Ragusa, presented at the last exhibition, many fine loaves of sugar made from beets at the factory of Chastellon. A Mr. Cresvel owns a factory at Arras, where he made in 1824 about 230,000 pounds of sugar from this vegetable by an excellent process, which he communicates freely to all who wish to be informed on the subject. He obtains from 10 parts of beets, 5 parts of sugar, and 4 of molasses. One hectare of land (2 1/2.) planted with beets, gives him 3000 pounds of sugar, or 1200 pounds per acre. M. de Beaupre, of Bellor (Orne) has simplified the fabrication of this sugar in such a manner, that it may be made in common families. A factory is established at Point a Mousson, (Meurthe) by Messrs. Mason and Andres.

*The Society awarded to Mr C a gold medal.

A CURIOUS RACE WHERE BOTH PARTIES WIN.
ONE year ago two men on horseback, stopped at a tavern in one of the lower counties, and after remaining there several days they took a walk. When they returned they appeared to be in a terrible passion about the speed of their horses; each of them swearing that his horse could beat; at last they agreed to run a race, and he whose horse should lose, should pay the tavern bill, and the landlord going along to give the word Go as well as to witness the race, to which the landlord assented. Next day they both got ready for the race, went to the starting and the landlord gave the word, Go—off they went at full speed but they have not yet returned to tell the result—query, who had to pay the bill?

CHARLESTOWN, (IA.) FEB. 25.

A singular and melancholy circumstance took place in this county, about six or eight days since, at the house of Mr. John Fry. The precise particulars attending this circumstance, we have not been able to collect, but our informant states them, in substance, as follows: Some time after Mr. Fry and his wife, together with their infant child, about two months old, had retired to bed, for the night, a black boy, who was lying in the same room, heard the infant crying, and called to Mr. Fry, who, "half-awake and half-asleep," laid his hands on the child's feet, and finding they were cold, wrapped them in the bed clothes, and again fell asleep. Nothing more was thought of, until the next morning, when, to their mutual astonishment, the child was a lifeless corpse. On examination, it appeared that the flesh was eaten from off its face, head and temples, so as to cause its death; and that it was undoubtedly done by what are called "NORWAY RATS," as the boy, at the time he called to Mr. Fry, heard them running from the bed. The above circumstance ought to be a sufficient inducement, for persons whose premises are infested with those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants, to use extra exertions to rid them from the country.—*Indiana Intelligencer.*

GUESS WORK.

When I see children, frequently ransacking neighboring orchards and carrying away fruit, I guess their parents share the booty with them. When I see a woman destitute of shoes, I guess it is her husband's fault—but when I see a man with tattered clothes, I guess it is the fault of his wife. When I see a dandy strutting about, with his hands in his pockets rattling a few pieces of silver, I guess he has his inventory with him. When I hear parents slandering their neighbors, I guess their children will "go and do likewise." When I see a man frequently lounging about a public house, or a dram shop, I guess he either is or soon will be a nuisance to the neighborhood. When I see, (in our periodical journals) the printer's dun I guess there is just cause for it.

Norristown Herald.

In a debate in the legislature of Rhode Island, a member in favor of lotteries, said they were authorized by scripture, and that the prophet Jonah was concerned in drawing one. It was announced at Madrid on the 1st of Dec.

by the Spanish superintendent, that the expedition from England engaged in searching for the treasures on board the galleons sunk in Vigo Bay during the reign of Philip V. had succeeded in fishing up a number of articles, among them six large silver waiters, and two very large vases, having on them the French arms. One of the vases, was of silver, and the other earthenware, both of superior workmanship. Labors at the diving bell, were in high expectation of succeeding in their enterprise. *State Journal.*

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 9.

It appears that the Spaniards, are, at length, aware of the dangers to be apprehended from the present contest with their former colonies. Reinforcements have been sent to the only country of importance, which acknowledge their sway in the New World; and it is probable that applications for aid have been made to one or more of the members of the Holy Alliance. What will be the answer of the latter, it is difficult to say precisely; yet, one thing is certain, that much time must elapse before any thing effectual can be done for Ferdinand VII. In the meanwhile, Columbia and Mexico are assembling fleets and armies; and a few weeks may see the island of Cuba invaded, if not conquered.

We are more than half disposed to think that this same island of Cuba is destined to cut an important figure in the succeeding history of the new hemisphere. It may be likened unto a torch of discord, at which the maritime powers of Europe and America shall kindle the flames of war.

There are already several competitors; more or less disposed to secure Cuba to themselves and, it is not easy to imagine, how their conflicting pretensions are to be reconciled or neutralized.

We shall continue to look for interesting news by almost every arrival from Havana.

Miscellaneous Advertiser.

In our Epitome, the reader will find Massachusetts claims of the U. S. about half a million of dollars. What a pity for these high minded politicians, they have forgotten the altitude taken by Governor Strong last year when he reused the U. S. militia of Massachusetts—he defied the President and paralyzed the exertions of the government to wage a successful war against his friends—he then said and his language was echoed by his party, that he could protect that Commonwealth, and he desired no interference from the general government—this account now demanded arose from his culpable proceedings, and we must hope there is virtue enough in Congress to reject the claim now and at all times. Massachusetts by her disaffection encouraged the enemy to continue his depredations, and consequently involved the country in millions of debt and occasioned the loss of many valuable lives; to pay the expenses of her folly would be to encourage other members of the confederacy in an unconstitutional resistance in time of war, when every patriot should rally around the standard of his country.—*Verg. Gazette.*

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The engrossed bill, "authorising Thomas Jefferson to dispose of his property by lottery" passed the House of Delegates on Saturday, ayes 125, noes 62.

RAPID INCREASE.

A cow, the property of James Daugherty at the mill of Mr. Adams, about three miles east of this borough, had on Thursday last, four perfectly formed calves, two of which are yet living. The same cow about ten months ago had four calves at one time; she is not yet five years old and has had nine calves!!!! Beat this ye Ohio boasters. *IND PA WRIG*

A cow belonging to Mr. Silas Stratton, of Sullivan township, Washington county, Pennsylvania was a few days ago, delivered of five calves, all perfectly formed, well haired, and about the size of a fox.—A match for the above.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A young man named Metcalf recently undertook for a bet of 200 sovereigns, to run 12 miles in 72 minutes. He won the match by 27 seconds, having performed the first ten miles in 59 minutes 22 seconds!

Letters from the north of Europe, and filled with details of the disasters occasioned by the storms. The North Sea, has burst through the little tongue of land which united the provinces of Thy and Harsyssel. Considerable shocks of an earthquake were felt at Strassburgh, at five o'clock, on the morning of December 23, particularly by the watchmen on the tower of the cathedral. It is pretended that a remarkable whistling noise was heard in the atmosphere a few hours before.

At the Theatre of Konigsstadt, at Berlin, a kind of petty farce has recently been performed, in which Napoleon Bonaparte appears, followed by De Rouston and General Bertrand. He does not utter a word, but gives the order for battle by a sign. It was upon this express condition that the piece was approved by the censorship; but the sensation produced by the exact imitation of his person was so powerful, that a second representation was forbidden.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

It is stated that the Virginia representatives who voted in favor of the bill for a convention to alter the constitution of that state, represented a population 305,640; while those who were opposed to it represented only 215,305.

A poor woodcutter in the neighborhood of Coquimbó has discovered a very rich silver mine, which is expected to be more productive than the mine of Potosi.

A Mr. Chapman, is meeting with great success in New York in relieving persons laboring under impeded articulation. Snowden's Advocate says "we have seen and conversed with three gentlemen who had been cured by Dr. Chapman one of them in five days, and the others in eight or ten days. They conversed with the greatest fluency, and with as much correctness of pronunciation as any other person can do." *ju*

[From the New-York Statesman.]

Female Patriotism.—In the speech of Mr. Pearce on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, he mentioned the under petticoat of Mrs. Bailey, of Stonington, instead of Groton, the scene of her patriotic heroism. (Mr. Barber, her next door neighbor, might have corrected Mr. P.) The introduction of so singular an article in a Congressional debate, might excite a smile, unless accompanied by an explanation.—In 1814, when Commodore Decatur's squadron was blockaded by Commodore Hardy, Stonington was attacked by the enemy, and gained immortal honor by repulsing them. Attacks were also threatened on New-London and Decatur, daily, nightly, and hourly, either in earnest or by way of harassing diversion. On one occasion, the hostile ships were within half an hour's sail of New-London. The forts and lines were manned there and at Groton, half a mile distant on the opposite side of the river. In the urgency of the case, two 18 or 24 pounders which were unoccupied, were taken by the citizens not on duty, and

mounted on an old breast-work, and measures taken to furnish ammunition for them. In the constant state of alarm that existed, the dry goods had been removed from the stores, and the clothing from the houses in the village, for fear of a repetition of its fate in 1781, when it was burnt and plundered. Paper being found insufficient for cartridges, Daniel was sought for, and very little found. In this critical emergency, with the enemy almost within gunshot, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Capt. Elijah Bailey, postmaster, a genuine daughter of seventy-six, who had remained firm at her post, loosened and kicked off her flannel, bidding them take it in defence of her country, and if any other garment would be of service, they might have that also. Major Smith, present high sheriff of the county, gave his drawers for the same purpose. The petticoat, however, was not made into cartridges by the gallant volunteers who made a standard of it, declaring they would fight under it to the last drop of their blood, rather than strike it to the enemy. President Monroe, on his tour through Connecticut, was introduced to Mrs. Bailey, and told the story, which was also repeated to Lafayette on his visit to that place and seeing the heroine of the anecdote.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1826.

A publication in the *Reporter* of the 6th inst signed "A Fayette Farmer," unhesitatingly states, that "the judge breakers have put into circulation a *Petition* to the governor, praying his excellency, most humbly, to convene the legislature, that a compromise court may be established &c." We think it due to the party intended to be calumniated by this *Fayette Farmer* as well as to candor to state, that the first intimation we ever had of an intention to petition the governor to call a meeting of the legislature, was from an enemy to the reorganizing law, and a friend to the old court; that a few days afterwards we were applied to by four as respectable gentlemen of the old court party as any in the state, and possessing political talents inferior to none, to print a ream of these petitions to be circulated through the state, and to give it a place in the *Kentucky Gazette* all which was done at their particular request and at their proper costs. In addition to this, we were directed to forward our paper containing the petition to 80 gentlemen (not our subscribers) and whose names were furnished us, to be paid for by the old court party, with which we also complied. We are well assured that the gentlemen who procured the petitions to be printed and circulated, had no other than honest views to bring about an amiable adjustment of political differences in the state, upon principles fair and honourable to both the contending parties. We are anxious that their purpose should be accomplished;—every one who is disposed to oppose such an adjustment, cannot be deemed a friend to order or to his country.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, February 21.

The Resolutions of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, relative to the decease of Mr Justice Todd, were moved, and ordered by the Court to be entered on the minutes.

The ship *Marianna Flora*, &c. Appellants, vs. United States, &c. Appellees.

The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Webster, for the appellees, and by Mr. Emmet, in reply, for the appellants, &c.

At a full meeting of the Bar and Officers of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Court Room at the city of Washington, on Monday, the 20th day of February, Anno Domini 1826. Mr. Attorney General Wirt being called to the Chair, the following resolves were proposed by Mr. Webster, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Bar, and Officers of the Court, feel sensibly the loss which this Court and the Country has sustained, in the death of the Hon. Thomas Todd, late a Judge of this Court.

Resolved, That to testify their respect for the virtues and talents of the deceased, and their sense of the loss which the community has sustained by his death, the members of this Bar, and the Officers of the Court, will wear the usual badge of mourning, for the residue of the Term.

Resolved, That the Attorney General, in behalf of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, do respectfully move the Court, that the foregoing resolutions may be entered on the minutes of its proceedings.

WM. WIRT, Chairman.

FOR THE GAZETTE, TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

"Pacifactor" again attempts to address you upon a subject the most important and interesting perhaps that has engaged your attention for many years. And however much, the views I gave you in the last Gazette may be avowed, and corrected, yet I am conscious that they were bottomed upon honest feelings, and arose from an ardent wish to promote the general good, by calming the tumult and disorder which seem to have almost unsettled the very foundations of the Government. It is folly in us now to ask, by what party was this tumult created? The only question should be, how can it be settled? Wise men, who see the mischief, should immediately strive to remedy the evil. Delay and idle deliberation in such cases are sometimes followed by misfortunes which for a long time retard the progress of improvement, and cripple the enterprising spirit of the people. As for myself although I may be mistaken in my sentiments upon this subject, yet I know that I am not mistaken in my feelings. I am anxious for the glory of the state, and for the public good, to see its citizens once more interchange those friendly feelings which sweeten society, and bless it with the smile of peace. I wish to see the trumpet tongue of scandal hushed in the land, and all the malignant stormy feelings which faction produces, banished far distant from our borders. Look around you and what is there to please the eye, or gladden the soul of the Patriot? Look to the future and calmly reflect upon the melancholy prospect which it exhibits. And although many have cried out that "all is well," yet they must convince my understanding of the fact, and disprove the abundant testimony which surrounds me, before my apprehensions can be lulled to sleep. I see much to regret

in the past and much to mourn over in the present; but the picture which rises before me, and displays to my imagination those scenes of future trouble to which hang over our commonities, is more appalling than all we have passed through. I see the danger which the property of private and peaceful men is exposed by the present deranged administration of Justice. I see your legislature filled with acrimony & speaking the language of bitter—unyielding opposition. I see two sets of men contending for the Supreme Bench, and this great pillar of safety becoming an object of terror to the very people by whom it was erected. How long shall this deplorable state of things be continued? How long shall the repose of 600,000 people be interrupted to elevate a few men to office, and to gratify the views of partisan intrigue and ambition? Was Government instituted for this purpose—to be thrown into a ferment by every demagogue who might seek for power? Is the happiness of a great people to become the play-thing of passion, and to be sacrificed without ceremony by those who may struggle for office? If so, then the surest plan to effect it, will be a continuance of this miserable contest. For it is the privilege of the free to bring disgrace upon themselves whenever they prefer it to honour and to become slaves, so soon as they are tired of freedom. But I sincerely pray that Kentucky may never be reduced to a condition so degrading and hopeless; and my efforts, however feeble shall at all times be exerted to prevent so sad a catastrophe and to stop the current of public opinion which following the mad career of violence and of passion.

The safety of the citizen depends upon the regular operation of law, and the impartial administration of Justice. And when men of unimpaired reason set at the helm and controul the great machinery of Government, no danger is to be apprehended. Then the powerful and the weak—the rich and the poor—the Federalist and the Republican are all equally subject to just power and equally certain of protection. Then no man can have a separate claim upon favour on account of his political influence or opinions. But the rights of every citizen are equally respected and all bow with equal readiness to undisputed decrees and treat with becoming respect the great tribunals of the Commonwealth. Thus situated, the people are happy—contented and peaceful. For what more can they wish, than to be governed by those laws which they have enacted and to be controlled by the decisions of that court which they have clothed with undisputed authority?

But whose rights are secure when reason sinks amid the general tumult and party spirit, with demagogues, lashes on the people to deeds of desperation? Who then can say that his property or freedom is safe from interruption when there are no settled principles by which they can be protected? Respect for the laws and reverence for the constitution alike cease, & passion tyrannizes over Justice. And the patriot who, for a moment, reflects upon the countless evils to which it drives a Government, must tremble for his safety and its honour. There are times in all human beings when vice triumphs over virtue and passion exercises uncontrolled dominion over the understanding. Then it is, that the good man, although sinking under his own infirmities, drops a tear of pity, for the weakness of others. But when a whole community seem to be thrown off their guard by the turbulence of their own feelings—when the rights of all are assailed upon the tempestuous Ocean and at the mercy of the wild winds of passion, the patriot animated by the noblest enthusiasm struggles to save them from sinking. And if he falls in the effort he nobly falls, but if he succeeds he will be crowned with everlasting laurels. And I hope that I will not be called presumptuous, if amid the general confusion, I invoke the people to deliberate well, before they advance upon dangers yet untried, I will say to them in the language of "Holy writ," "Come and let us reason together."

The condition of suitors at this time is painful in the extreme. Property to an immense amount is depending before the Appellate Court; and as only one Court is known to the Constitution, it follows that all decisions given by the other are illegal and not binding upon the parties. Appeals are sometimes taken to both Courts; in which case the person who succeeds must return home loaded with expense equaling if not exceeding the amount sued for. And in a variety of instances the Defendant refuses to appear in the Court to which the Appeal may have been taken, because he honestly believes that it was taken to the wrong Court. But in the end this very Court may be established as the Constitutional Court of the Country. Men may spend their time and money and quarrel for years in one Court when at last it may be overturned and all its opinions be overturned. These are facts too plain to be resisted and too alarming to be neglected.

All the property which at this time may be given to you by the decrees of one court may hereafter be taken from you by the decrees of the other. Then why will you endanger all that you hold dear? The home you now possess may be taken from your children when you are gone and some cunning, haughty stranger drive them penniless upon the world. The store you lay up for old age and for the winter of life may be robbed by some mercenary and hungry being who fattens and preys upon the folly and weakness of mankind. For no principles of jurisprudence can be settled during the continuance of the excitement: They will always be liable to be again questioned, and to be differently decided. Why shall this mischief be suffered, when it can be so easily prevented? Why will freemen subject themselves to so much danger, when they have the power to settle every difficulty and to put a stop to all this confusion?

The circuit judges—sheriffs and clerks are also most painfully situated. If they even act according to the most honest convictions of their understanding they are denounced by one party or the other, and perhaps by both. And the duties they have to perform in these times of trouble must be to them extremely embarrassing. And see what a diversity of practice it has introduced into the country. Almost every district seems to be governed by a distinct code of laws. In one county you see the orders of one court recognized by all its officers; when if you just cross the line, you will see the orders of the same court ridiculed and contemned, while the decrees of the other are willingly obeyed. Pass further on and you will see the judge obeying one court—the clerk another and perhaps the sheriff obeying both. And see also how these officers subject themselves to almost endless prosecution. For hereafter, their acts may be declared void and a jury may find them guilty of trespass and punish them with heavy damages. All their official acts may be inquired into and be pronounced illegal. These facts will be so many fruitful sources of litigation hereafter. Law suits will multiply by hundreds and a few men may flourish on the spoil. But the great body of the people for whose benefit, governments were created will be led "like the fatted sheep," to slaughter. And why will they permit this state of affairs to continue any longer? Why will they suffer their government to be thus controuled according to the different feelings of every man that fills an office? Shall their sovereignty be thus trampled on, and their laws be resisted or obeyed just as the feelings of men may operate upon them? If so, then are laws useless and government but an empty name.

Suppose that an execution at this time should issue from the New Court against a friend of the other Party; would he suffer his property to be sold under it, when he believes that the court is unconstitutional and of course without the power to issue such a decree. No; he will resist it, even at the hazard of his life. And such will be the fate of decrees issued from the old court against any of its political enemies. The result must be evident to

all. The wheels of justice must either be entirely stopped or be rendered with the blood of the citizens they will have to crush. Then why do not the people rise in the majesty of their power and quiet the tumult which serves only to exasperate private feeling and to endanger the lives and property of every citizen?

Is there a man in the country who is ambitious of lasting and of honourable fame? Is there one who wishes to raise his reputation upon the public good and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patriot? If so; let him come forth, the fearless advocate of peace & with dauntless spirit struggle to save the temple of justice from ruin and our once peaceful Commonwealth from the anticipated horrors of civil commotion. And whoever in these unhappy times will nobly lay aside the bitter feelings which animate the partizan and honestly strive to allay the turbulence of party pride and harmonize the people will be hailed as a patriot in after ages.

Where too, let me ask, sleeps the peaceful, christian spirit of the community? For they are a "zealous of good works;" and when the generous enthusiasm of the patriot is purified by the spirit of the christian, it gives him a command over his passions and peace becomes the first impulse of his heart and follows upon his footsteps. Then let him recommend the spirit of mutual forbearance and "charity which covereth a multitude of faults," and thus aid in giving peace to an agonized country. The thanks of thousands will hereafter consecrate the christian deed and the blessing of Heaven will rest upon him—for it has been declared, "blessed is the peace maker."

PACIFICATOR.

CONGRESS AT PANAMA.

The primary topics to which the attention of the representatives in the congress at Panama will be directed, are these, as enumerated by the writers in the South American newspapers, and quoted in the N. A. Review.

1. To form a solemn compact, or league, by which the states, whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, Old Spain, or any other powers, which shall assist Spain in her hostile designs, or in any otherwise assumes the attitude of any enemy.

2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers.

3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated states and to their allies.

4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the Islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for this end.

5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coasts of Spain.

6. To determine whether these measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Philippine islands.

7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the president of the United States, respecting any ulterior designs of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

8. To settle by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations which are in their nature controvertible.

9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of our hemisphere which have obtained, or shall obtain their independence, but whose independence, has not been recognized by any European or American power, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

WOODEN NUTMEGS OUT DONE.

An Ohio paper, in noticing the great increase of Tobacco planting in that state, informs us, that such is the demand for Tobacco Seed, that it is readily disposed of at a dollar per gall. An individual in Belmont county has sold, within the last six or eight weeks, seed to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars, and we have been informed that some of the wooden nutmeg folks have seized the opportunity of speculating, but instead of supplying the people with Tobacco Seed—they will sell them mullen seed, and in the absence of that, have been known to substitute pulverized decayed wood, and dispose of it to the uninformed at genuine little price-tree.

Bul. Patriot.

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire published at St Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Potosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 82 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 133 descendants who all lived together in the village of Pollatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting at the same time a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163 year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington March 2nd 1826. Resolved that the assessors be directed to take the sense of the taxable male inhabitants of the Town of Lexington on the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for an act of incorporation. And the Clerk is directed to request the Editors of the newspapers in Lexington to publish the above resolution.

A true extract from the Records
Attest H. BODLEY C B T T L.

A CONTANT SUPPLY OF
SADDLE TREES
WILL be kept at Mr
JOHN BRYAN &
and Son's Saddlery Shop
Main street, Lexington
where saddlers may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10-11.

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HUNT and RICHARD HIGGINS esqrs. are appointed to contract for building a second wing to the Lunatic Asylum of the same size and workmanship of the first. Any person or persons desirous of undertaking the building, are requested to make specific proposals in writing immediately.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Lexington March 10—1826-31

AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The 17th and 18th March.

Will be sold

BY DANIEL BRADFORD,
An assortment of Merchandise, being the stock of a retail store, consisting of—
Broad Cloths and Cassimer's Pelise Cloths, 3 & 4 point Blankets, Cotton Plaid, assorted; Calicoes and Gingham do; Furniture Calicoes do; Muslins and Black Robes; Silk Stripe Russia Drilling, do; Black Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stripes, Thread Silk and Cotton Leno; Silk and Crape Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics, plain and figured Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, figured Silks, Bombazetts, Brown Holland, Vestings, American and India Bankins, Dimity, Sewing Silk, Italian and Canton Crapes, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Silk Gauze and Thule Bolting Cloth, &c. &c. Hatters Trimmings Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose and Gloves; Ribbons, Cloth, Shoe Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

10-11



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST OF FIRST DRAWING TENTH CLASS Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Saturday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

14	1069	15	2122	20	3270	15	4323	20
23	16	15	32	33	33	6		
35	38	332	300	37				
51	1140	15	37	93	59	20		
67	51	98	401	65				
49	1232	496	15	73				
9	37	15	92	23	424			
115	50	506	15	7	7	20		
17	63	12	9	49	20			
28	99	43	54	67				
80	1351	500	61	531	73			
2	76	63	609	9				
33	85	88	30	503				
223	8	609	704	16				
42	15	531	36	5	21	20		
9	3	5	9	36				
63	7	771	22	41				
308	613	32	33	56				
30	32	813	38	9				
44	15	50	20	40	610			
9	15	82	65	50	16			
66	91	78	34	28				
401	20	721	902	20	35	69		
3	50	832	3	51	74			
46	42	7	7	96				
91	9	9	74	798				
550	91	12	4035	15	983			
51	20	953	100	48	110	90		
79	89	69	25	40	5002	20		
98	75	3041	85	58				
603	15	70	79	91	15	111	15	
41	50	3	159	93	50	19		
702	91	85	98	28				
7	2019	98	200	36	20			
13	38	204	18	50	48			
37	42	5	28	79	15			
92	20	131	11	56	15	207		
880	60	15	26	78	79	15		
93	62	56	308	87				
974	4	57	21	20	88			

The numbers above having no amounts against them are prizes of Ten Dollars each. Drawing will be continued again next week—Tickets still remain at Ten Dollars.

March 10—10

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Sct. November Term 1825.
Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife
vs.
Saml. Mars & Jane his wife Comps'ts. In Ch'y
against

John M. Clure and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts
This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A Copy Attest,

H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.

Payne & Frazer,
Attorneys for Compt's.

February 3 1826—5-9w

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET.

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, MUSTARD,
SUGAR, PEPPER, INDIGO,
CHOCOLATE, ALSPICE, STARCH,
RAISINS, HONEY, CHEESE,
Figs, CINNAMON, SOAP,
SALT, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,
London Madder, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine,
Domestic Wine,
Cherry Brandy, two kinds,
French Brandy,
Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky,
Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LIQUID BLACKING,
In boxes
do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48-11

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

HAS just received from the Eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale.
Wholesale and Retail;
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Swann's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-11

STRAYED,

FROM Captain Barbee's Stable in Lexington on the 15th inst. two Horses, one

A LARGE ROAN,

but at the present season would more readily be taken for a Bay is about sixteen hands high, has a tolerable long tail, roman nose and is a natural trotter, carries himself handsomely, by a close examination a scar may be seen extending from the top of his withers down his right shoulder; his hoofs considerably creased by founders, had but one shoe on when he escaped, and was tender footed.

The other a

SMALL BAY,

low necked, carries his tail low, and was shod all round; neither is any where marked with white. Any person giving information of, or delivering said horses or either of them at Captain Barbee's, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SAML S. PORTER.

Feb. 27th 1826—9-31



Lancasterian Seminary.

THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next.
(Tuition fees will be in gold or silver.)

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.

February 22 1826—6-11

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

The Speeches

OF

HENRY CLAY,

In the Congress of the United States, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.

FEW individuals in our country have performed a more important part in its political relations, or attracted more universal attention than Henry Clay. For fifteen years he has filled the most conspicuous stations in the gift of his country, and the history of his public career is essentially associated with that of the nation. To him, more than to any other individual now living, may be attributed that system of policy which has secured our present prosperity, so greatly exalted our character, and so extensively diffused our reputation. To his Speeches in Congress we may look as the sources of the most influential and beneficial acts of our Federal Government for several years past—acts which have laid the foundations of the glory and prosperity of his country, and which have reared an imperishable monument to the magnanimity of his principles, the vigor of his intellect, the accuracy of his judgment, and the splendor of his genius.

It is greatly to be deplored, that no memorials of these instructive and splendid effusions of natural genius and cultivated talents are to be found, except in the ephemeral newspapers of the day, which few have preserved, and which are now inaccessible to the great mass of society. Believing that these excellent speeches are worthy of preservation and that the public participate in our opinion we have resolved to undertake their publication, in a form more convenient for general use, and better calculated to diffuse their benefits, than that in which they are now to be found.

The work which we propose to publish will comprise the following speeches delivered by Mr. Clay, all of which refer to subjects of general interest, and which can never be read without instruction and delight by the politicians of our country, even after many succeeding generations shall have passed away.

- 1 In support of our limits of Louisiana to the Perdido—1



POET'S CORNER.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH.
Again the trumpet of discord sounds
Relentless, near and far
Again are faction's busy hounds
Loud bellowing civil war;
And ere another year of strife
Shall end in peace to all.
Perhaps beneath the assassin's knife
May other worthies fall,
Does not some pow'ful agent spur—
Some desperate men conspire—
Some dark mysterious spirit stir
The work of blood and fire?
Does not some nest of fiends unseen,
Their plans of mischief form?
Does party zeal or private spleen
Work singly in the storm?
Could such a train of awful crimes
To casualty belong,
The men, the objects, and the times,
Would strike suspicion strong.
Still terror reigns with treason base,
And faction lends her hand,
To bring convulsion and disgrace
On this devoted land;
Already justice cries aloud,
The broken laws give way,
Unconquered rage infects the crowd,
And daggers rule the day,
And ne'er will litigation end,
Nor law from doubts be free,
While lawyers make the laws, and bend
Their force to every fee.
Our Constitution nobly stands,
The work of generous hearts,
But shows the touch of lawyer hands,
Perplexed to various parts.
The bond that should all hearts unite,
Divides and vexes more,
And keeps the strife 'twixt power and right,
Forever in a roar.
The social bond is tied so slack
That knaves will go astray,
While honest men to bring them back
Ship out some nearer way.
I dread the law's prepondering tribe,
For dangerous will they be,
While money has the pow'r to bribe
And set the guilty free.
Not freedom's boast, nor pride of health,
Nor honor's laws controul,
'Tis wealth, fictitious, spurious wealth,
That subjugates the soul.
It is not wealth that comes too light,
But few its value find,
'Till half-enjoyed it takes its flight
And leaves remorse behind.
'Tis trash, the sire of pride, and trash
And artificial need;
It stings our appetites for cash,
But makes us poor indeed.
Ambition false, and envy vain,
Turn every blessing sour,
And keep us ever on the strain
For things beyond our pow'r.
The dull pursuits of civil life
Our dearest joys detain,
And deep in speculative strife,
Dispire all moderate gain.
Our gallant face for honor dear
In pride of office ends,
Our flattering titles fast I fear
To kingly glory tends,
Commanders brave have we—in show,
Who battle never saw,
And judges wise, who scarcely know
The language of the law;
And here I light your pride alarm,
Ye knaves of low degree,
But ravishing wolves do greater harm,
So nibbling rats go free.
Now let us compromise our broils,
The joys of peace to prove,
And like true knights devote our toils
To Liberty and love.

A PRINTERS' APOLOGY.

FOR ASKING HIS SUBSCRIBER'S TO PAY FOR THE PAPER
"Out of wood—and clothing scant—
Dry goods due for—lats in want—
Children fretful—wife complaining—
Credit difficult sustaining—
Notes to manage—discount rare—
Debt enough—can't live on air—
Though I would by no means run ye—
Think ye—do I not want money!"

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmith's business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.
January 7th 1825—1-tf

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bridges deceased are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as no further indulgence can be given; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made for their payments.
ELIZABETH BRIDGES, Adm'r.
February, 24th 1825. 8-3t

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the recently occupied by Col. Sharp in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.
Dec 16th 1825—50—50

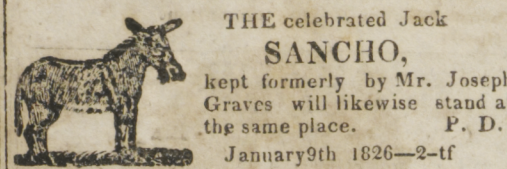
JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1825—4-tf.



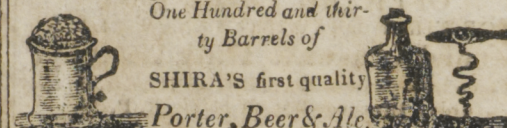
WILLS and the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strode's road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.



Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh, One Hundred and thirty Barrels of



Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle.

GABRIEL REED.

February 3d, 1825.—5-tf



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that "THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDRY" is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wool Carding Factory on Water-Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES complete made of the most approved patterns.
BELLS cast to all sizes.
He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it.
CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & PEWTER.

David A. Sayre.

Lexington January 12, 1825—2-tf

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doc't. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem (N. Y.) January 12th, 1825.
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge. (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELL, Druggists, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists, Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists, Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th 1825—1 year.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the recently occupied by Col. Sharp in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.
Dec 16th 1825—50—50

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Dec 16th 1825—50—50

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.
This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.
N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2-tf

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1825.—41-ly

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBLs best OHIO FLOUR,
30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for Sale at the Store of
G. W. ANDERSON.
January 6, 1826—1-tf

Washington Hall.

ASA WILGUS,
HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.
Nov. 5th, 1825.—50-3m

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Stone House, corner of Cheap-side, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.
Lexington, January 6, 1826—1-tf

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.
CASH paid for Barley on Delivery
—ALSO—
Fifty cords of good wood wanted
MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.
October 20, 1825—42-tf.
N. B. All letters must be post paid:

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW;
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

State of Kentucky,

Jessamine Circuit Sct. October Term 1825.
Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis,
Devises & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd.
complainants.
AGAINST
William Jones and wife and others defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jenkins, and Milly his wife, Peter Hardway, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison Jr. James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Baker Peggam, and Mary his wife, Peter M. Hardway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gillam and Elizabeth his wife, John Alfriend and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the complainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.
7-9t.

Broke away

FROM Lexington on the day Gen. Lafayette was there a likely

Sorrel Horse,

about fifteen hands and a half high, long main and tail, four years old, resemble the Hamiltonian breed, very much a natural trotter. Any person bringing said horse to me, or giving such information so that I can get him, shall be well rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber living near Sablets ferry Woodford County February 17th 1826.

JAMES DUPUY.

The Subscriber

HAVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman has, and will keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner, Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will, about the last of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.

SAM. COOLIDGE.

Main Cross Street.
Lex. February 1st 1826—5-4

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable
WHEAT
At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine
FLOUR
And excellent CORN MEAL.
JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. a negro man named
JORDAN,
about five feet six or seven inches high, a light mulatto, chunky well set, a scar on his forehead, stutters a little when confused; took with him a black Hat of my make, a blue Casinet Roundabout, and Grey Casinet Pantaloon, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes. He will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter. I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$20 if confined in any Jail so that I can get him, or \$50 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or confined as above.

JOHN STEELE.

Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1826—4-tf.

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.
And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 8'5.—50-tf.

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1825—12-tf

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.
THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.
DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.
DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.
Oct 31, 1825—44-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of
WILSON & HENRY,
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.
They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-tf

\$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison.
HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,
PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Liabilities, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science. J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity Maritime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—tf

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable
WHEAT
At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine
FLOUR
And excellent CORN MEAL.
JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

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FROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. a negro man named
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about five feet six or seven inches high, a light mulatto, chunky well set, a scar on his forehead, stutters a little when confused; took with him a black Hat of my make, a blue Casinet Roundabout, and Grey Casinet Pantaloon, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes. He will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter. I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$20 if confined in any Jail so that I can get him, or \$50 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or confined as above.

JOHN STEELE.

Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1826—4-tf.



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON MILL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.
Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Driving Riding Girths, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Pendants, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf

For Sale,

145
ACRES OF FIRST RATE
LAND;
One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14-tf.

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM OF
30 ACRES
In the immediate neighbourhood
of LEXINGTON.
THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.
Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER.
Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73-tf

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by
DAVID MEGOWAN.
Upper end of the upper market-house.
Lexington, May 10th 1824—20-tf

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Holding cloths—Lithom Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.
JOHN TILFORD.
Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-tf
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the
WHITESMITH BUSINESS
in its various branches, viz. Saddle Beams and Steel yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He renders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN,
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.
Feb. 10, 1825.—6-tf.

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof
WHISKEY,
of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.
JOHN BRAND.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-tf.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET.
HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing
Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. Tea do. do.
Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do.
Oval Dishes, do.
Covered do. very handsome, do.
Soup Tureens do.
Sauces do.
Bakers and Nappies, do.
Mugs and Pitchers, do.
Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do.
Teapots, Sugar-saucers & Creams, do.
Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do.
Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.
CASH will be given for a few tons of
HEMP.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.